

Glossary

exurban. Private forest lands with 16 to 64 housing units per square mile. Lands with these higher housing densities can still support many wildlife species and other ecological functions, although perhaps at a reduced level. However, management for commercial timber may be less likely.

open space. An area of land that is valued for natural processes and wildlife, for agricultural and sylvan production, for active and passive recreation, for providing other public benefits, or for any combination of these uses. Open space may be either open, forested, cropland, or pastureland that has not been converted or used to support development.

private forest. For this project, private forest includes tribal, forest industry, and nonindustrial private ownerships; it excludes public lands and private lands protected through conservation easements.

rural. Private forest lands with 16 or fewer housing units per square mile. Forest lands with this housing density can generally support a diversity of economic and ecological functions commonly associated with private forests, such as management for timber, most wildlife species, and water quality.

sustainable development. Development that integrates environmental protection, economic development, and social equity.

sustainable forestry. The practice of meeting the forest resource needs and values of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

urban. Private forestland with 64 or more housing units per square mile. Such lands are less likely to be used for timber production or to contribute to wildlife habitat and water quality because of increased road density, infrastructure, and human population levels. Such forest patches, however, are often highly valued for their aesthetics, noise abatement properties, and positive effect on property values.